further than a camp of training fand

anticipation, he cannot call himself a

Having said so much in partial justifi-

killed were counted only in hundreds.

veteran except by courtesy or by

country's bounty.

Mukden.

least misunderstood.

pessimistic, quite cheerfully so, no doubt

"The people of this country will not kno

that the people will not know whether

would be more the effect of remunerative

tion in all lines and from abundant crops.

perity "as the result of the operations o

the savings banks indicate prosperity

of putting it. Conditions as reflected

ished revising the rates and adjourned.

freighted ocean steamer racing

duction of excessive rates.

with Rooseveltism on the side

A wonderful spectacle—the heavily

"substantial downward revision and re-

This is not a free trade bill .- President TAPT

Hon. MEZZOPANTI MORRIS for Mayor.

ity his sponsor, Roosevelt, so lavishly dowed him with before his nomination.

The Reformed Tariff.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir:

o the conclusion that after all it may be bet

ter to let bad enough alone. F. Dwight.

tant" suffragettes. In a private letter she write

"These suffragettes are the most charm

Hail! Scarr.

The news has travelled fast and far

As prophet is quoted over par.

The biting blasts of Peb. and Mar

Will be wiped off the calendar.

Will meet its avatar.

And, Siriusly, the dog day star

While as for winter's snows-aha!

In short, on Sabbath day and secular

Will be on the job regular;

Furthermore, observe him scientifically spar-

Meaning Scarr— With those hurricanes that terrorize the tar.

and "New York and vicinity" will always know

where it is meteorologically at maybe.
MAURICE MORRIE.

Wave his prognostic scimetar.

To act as bar.

in Scarr

J. H. Scarr

That Scarr Is now to be Manhattan's weather czar.

Was vested with the garment titular.

At first there was a rather perceptible jar

But now we learn in general and particular

No mgre will August rains bring on catarri

DORCHESTER, Mass., August 5.

ALICE STONE BLACKWELL

CHAUTAUQUA, August 5.

JOHN C. NEMOURS.

Curious Musings About Mr. Taft.

money circulate and business hum.

the new bill."

SATURDAY, AUGUST 7, 1909.

Entered at the Post Office at New York as Second Class Mail Matter.

Subscriptions by Mail. Postpaid. DAILY, Per Month......80 50 DATEY AND SUNDAY, Per Year...... DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Month...... Postage to foreign countries added. All checks, money orders, &c., to be made pay-

sebed by the Sun Printing and Pub stion at 170 Nassau street, in the Borough of tan, New York. President of the Asso-William M. Laffan, 170 Nassau street ter of the Association, M. F. Laffan, 170 t; Secretary of the Association, D. W.

Lendon office. Effingham House, 1 Arundel street nd. The daily and Sunday Sun are on sale in et. Regent street, and Daw's Steamsh

somer, 32 Rue Louis le Grand. The daily and Sunday editions are on sale at Klosque 12, near the Grand Hotel: Klosque 77, Boulevard des Capucines, corner Place de l'Opéra, and Klosque 19, Boulevard ien Italiens, corner Rue Louis le Grand.

obscation wish to have rejected articles return by must in all cases send slamps for that purpose.

Keeping the Money for Themselves

The vote of 37 to 2 by which on Thursday the Georgia Senate refused to consider the income tax amendment to the Constitution seems rather curious in a State so lately ruled by the Hon. Hocus SMITH. But, after all, the Georgians are hard headed men. They have sacrificed enough to sentimentality in recent years. Perhaps common sense and their own interest will prevail among them for some time to come. Arguments of their own interest and common sense conquered in the discussion Thursday. If there is to be an income tax, why not make it a State income tax and put into the Georgia treasury these fines on Georgia pocketbooks? Give the Federal Government the power to lay an income tax, and will not Congress grow even more shamefully extravagent without remitting one stiver of the taxation wherewith the blessed tariff pinches the South, not yet industrially strong enough to get a fair proportion of the awag?

Arguments like these will be heard, we suppose, in other Southern States. They are reasonable. In particular, a new tax means a new frenzy of expenditure. The States are wasteful enough, heaven knows, on their own book. They will need all the money which they are now asked to fork over to the Brobdingnagian spendthrifts at Washington.

Another Trail to the Business Man's Books.

Among the administrative process for which provision is made in the new tariff law there appears the following:

To secure information to assist the Presiden in the discharge of the duties imposed upon him by this section, and the officers of the Governs administration of the customs laws, the President is hereby authorized to employ such rooms as may be required.

Concerning this seemingly innocent, necessary and commendable little parathe Senate last Tuesday. When the s provision for obtaining "information which will be useful to Congress in tariff legislation." The House conferees were confident that the House could do its own investigating and needed no aid from such an agency as a commission or any organized or unorganized body of men appointed by the President, and the clause referring to Congress went out of the bill at the instance of the House conferees. Desiring information regarding the scope of the measure thus shorn of a part of its presumably fair proportions, Senator NEWLANDS, having the floor, asked Senator ALDRICH whether the provision as it comes from the conferees and is contained in the conference report will warrant the President in appointing men who will inquire into and ascertain the difference in the cost of production at home and abroad of the articles covered by the tariff. To this Senator ALDRICH replied:

"Unquestionably it will, for the reason that, unde the law, the home valuation as well as the foreign valuation of goods is a matter which has to be de nined by the customs officers, and that involve of course all collateral questions."

A moment later Mr. ALDRICH supplemented this with the statement that he thought he could say "without betray ing the confidence of the President that the United States.'

As the discussion proceeded Senator

NEWLANDS repeated his question, thus: " I would ask the Senator from Rhode Island whether, under the bill as it stands, it will be in the power of the President and within his ability the necessary funds being available, to inquire not only into the cost of production abroad of articles covered by the tariff but also the cost of production at home of those articles?"

To this Mr. ALDRICH replied: "Clearly; I should say yes."

disagreement with the opinion of the Under happier auspices they might fledgling who poses as a veteran must Senator from Rhode Island, but as an have been on the Continent a month or have tried the patience of the valiant interpreter of the meaning of anything more ago, enjoying themselves vastly in a tariff bill he undoubtedly stands at Government expense and sampling unequalled.

The notable difference between what the income of corporations lies in the scope of activity. This measure is not limited to corporations. In trailing facturers and the books of manufacturing firms as well as the books of corpora-

pooks of a corporation doing a nationwide business. WHITE & BROWN may make malt liquors in The Bronx and sell their entire product in New York city, and yet be as liable to inspection as are concerns whose output gives the city in which it is produced a worldwide

Under this law few will be immune. There will be few at whose elbow the official agent may not appear at any time with demand for the exact cost of their product or products. It does not at all follow that the President must or will make all this information public. but it is readily presumable that there may be leaks in the proceedings, and it ered an unreasonable margin, whether above or below, in relation to a tariff rate, the President might submit a mes sage recommending legislation. Might it not be necessary to submit the concrete evidence on which the recommen dation is based?

Whether it be a reasonable or unres sonable attitude, the fact stands that few care to have their book of costs pried into, with the possibility of the exposure of its contents to their competitors. This new measure opens a new trail to the manufacturer's account books, private as well as corporate.

A Payment on Account?

The Hon. NICHOLAS LONGWORTH comes forward to explain that the corporation tax is President TAFT's own dea, his pet thought for years, the chief jewel in his crown of statesmanship. He tells us by indirection that it is not one of "my policies" obscured in 1907 by a faulty presentation and therefore confided to his successor to be legally costumed for a later and more promising occasion. According to Mr LONGWORTH, the President thought of it himself, evolved it from a yearning, patriotic brain, and flushed with the onsciousness of virtue launched it on an already baited and bewildered land. It is possible that the Hon. NICHOLAS

LONGWORTH did not participate in all the conferences and confidences that led up to the compact of 1908 and confronted the Chicago convention with the dread alternative. "TAFT or Me. We can imagine, even, that he does not know of THEODORE ROOSEVELT'S insertion into the message of December 1907, of a clause looking to the identical results that are contemplated in Mr. TAPT's corporation tax of 1909. President ROOSEVELT put it in one form -the usual Rough Rider form, brutally grappling with his naked purpose; President TAFT has put it much more speciously, draped up as a worthy aim at further revenue. But the end about to be reached by Mr. TAFT is the same as that which Mr. ROOSEVELT'S ignorance and lawlessness placed beyond his reach The so-called "tax" will realize no revenue worth mentioning, but it will do what THEODORE ROOSEVELT was dreaming of two years ago; it will put the corporations at the mercy of the President's appointees and it will subject ninetenths of the business of the country to an irresponsible horde of inquisitors. informers and invaders that would have darkened the days of the iron mask and the lettre de cachet.

This project is Rooseveltian in its every aspect. It vastly increases the President's power over private citizens. graph an interesting colloquy arose in and it enables him at the same time to create a swarm of subordinate officials the tormenting and the persecution of appearance. It is not easy to name any the business men of the country. It one of them to-day, with the exception accomplishes in fact precisely what the of a few singers in concert, who could lion killer had in mind two years ago, and what, had he succeeded, would have given the Hon. FRANK H. HITCHCOCK many thousands of salaried coadjutors in his campaign work.

> We suppose a very large number of people will believe that the corporation tax is a spontaneous emanation of President TAPT's conscience, the child of his matured experience and intellect, and perhaps it as well for his standing with his fellow citizens that it should be so. There will be others, however, more thoughtful and observant, who fail to tion of the Hon. WILLIAM HOWARD TAPT's judicial temperament and enlightened methods. They will on the contrary see in it the fruition of a shameful bargain, the fulfilment of a humiliating obligation.

The Noblest Junket in American History.

One of the real questions of the day s whether anything definite as regards waterways can be agreed upon in advance of the report of the Congress committee headed by Senator BURTON the views which I entertain are also the of Ohio, which so far has not started on views entertained by the President of its European trip of observation. They are getting ready for a waterways convention in New Orleans which is expected to do great things in the matter of that \$50,000,000 a year, but the Burton party has been held up at Washington waiting for Congress to adjourn. Even if it gets under way at once months sights in Europe, return to America and submit its report to Congress.

It is too bad that this bickering over the tariff has held in leash this noble band There appears to have been some of investigators so long and so unkindly. every restaurant and hostelry from Christiania to Stambul. As it is, we can be done in the way of investigation begin to fear that they will not be able under this measure and what can be to exploit the entire appropriation be-

they develop extraordinary ingenuity. The commission in question is one of the many created by THEODORE ROOSEdown the domestic and the foreign cost VELT and his obedient henchmen during of any given article or articles subject the later days of the plague. Senator to duty under the new schedules the BURTON is the chairman, Senator GALappointed agents may examine the LINGER, most ardent and trustworthy of gained the steadiness and confidence which make books of private or individual manu- trenchermen, is vice-chairman. Then come PILES, SMITH, SIMMONS, LORIMER and CLARKE of Arkansas-Arcadians no powder does not come under this tions. John Jones may manufacture all! From the House we have ALEX- head, however willing he may be to get boiler tubes and sell his entire product ANDER, STEVENS, WANGER, SPARKMAN shot at and traverse the field of carnage within the boundary of the State in and Moon. A fearless and intrepid in either direction. Thus a youth may

tigation. They will be attended by the usual retinue of stenographers, typewriters, disbursing clerks, &c., and their present plan is to take a look at the Manchester Canal, the Elbe, the Seine, the Rhine, the Moldau, the Danube and various other foreign streams, so as to common use with us, and among the enable themselves to treat the Tombigbee, the Yazoo, the Coosa and other domestic waterways exactly as they should be treated when the time comes A pleasant jaunt through Germany Austria, Hungary, England, Belgium, France, Italy, Holland, Luxemburg, Pumpernickel, Monaco and other important lands will of course stuff them with exact information as to the best way is also presumable that having discov- of constructing the Cape Cod Canal and reconstructing the Sault Ste. Marie locks, to say nothing of improving the Illinois River and Catfish Bend and removing the Red River Raft. If the appropriation holds out they might make a dash to the Suez Canal for points on Panama, and then, after a much needed rest in London and Paris, home by easy stages while the clerks get the report eady for delivery by January 1, 1910.

It is to be hoped by all patriotic persons that this gigantic survey can be coast systems await the enlightenment Louisiana remains an insoluble mystery. Possum Fork refuses to disclose its the men who died in the Santiago and secrets. Connecticut folk regard the Thames with a suspicious eye, and all along the Platte waiting millions chafe for action. The approaching waterways convention at New Orleans, even though it was inspired by the same supernal mind that conceived the farmers' Uplift symposium, can do nothing of importance in the absence of the latest advices from Budapest a man, to deny them the title of veteran. and Kiel. It may assemble and make speeches and eat court bouillon under the auspices of the Progressive Union. but without authentic bulletins fresh from the beer gardens of Stockholm and the ample precincts of the Moulin Rouge it will be but a Barmecide confabulation.

Thank heaven if the adjournment of Congress has at last set free these burning investigators who have been so long straining in their leash! To think that this Pickwickian wrangle down in Washington should have delayed so long the noblest junket in our history!

A Tax on Foreign Virtuosi.

In the course of the deliberations over the tariff there has been no such consideration of the artistic interests of the native virtuosi as Sweden has just exhibited. In the future all foreigners who appear upon the concert stage of that country will be required to pay as a tax to the Government 5 per cent. of their gross receipts. Naturally, no such fee is required from musicians of native birth; and if the United States ever decides to follow the example of Sweden it would do well to retain this feature of the law. The only way in which our Government might profit by imposing a tax on the concerts of native musicians would be to demand 5 per cent. of the usual deficits.

American concert artists occupy a pe culiar position among their own people. They interest the public very little. Other things being equal, the foreigner has a much better chance of success There is little enthusiasm felt in the appearance of artists who lack foreign names, foreign repute and the foreign accumulate sufficiently large receipts to make it worth while for the Government to demand its 5 per cent. if such a law existed in this country.

There is not the same prejudice against the native born artists appear ing in opera. The American prima donna has in fact rather the advantage of her rivals. The American girl on the musical stage seems to be a much more interesting figure to her compatriots than when she is at the piano or holds the violin in hand. It is true that the lot of all musicians who enter the operatic recognize in it the most distant sugges- field is likely to be easier. There are few of the foreign concert virtuosi who earn very large sums here through their concerts. Great profits are confined to a few of the commanding figures of the concert stage.

The American performers, however, do not get their share of the public support. This prejudice in favor of the foreigners is so well understood that it has become a familiar jest among musicians to say that the native artists who refrain from the expense of giving concerts are likely to be the most prosperous at the end of the season.

The Title of Veteran.

That blunt and impulsive old soldier General EDWARD S. BRAGG has doubtless offended a great many Spanish war volunteers by proclaiming at the annual reunion of his Iron Brigade that only survivors of the civil war deserve to be called veterans. The title be must elapse before it can take in all the would withhold, so it has been reported, from the men who fought in the "little war" of 1898, because they enlisted for a conflict that in the nature of things

would not be protracted. We fear that some cock-a-hoop old fellow who has fought so many battles on the tented field and on the floors of political conventions; or he may consider that there was not enough bloodletting in the affair of 1898 to dignify it with the name of a war. If we take the done under the provision for a tax on tween now and next December unless definition of veteran from an authoritative source, the Century Dictionary, we find this to guide us:

" In military matters, practised and accustomed to war, as distinguished from raw, newly enlisted, &c. A veteran soldier is one who has been through one or more campaigns and has him a trustworthy soldier." Evidently one who enlists but smells

which his goods are made. His books body, gorged with statesmanship and be a patriot and not a veteran. It is are as liable to inspection as are the pledged to searching and minute investorious that if the recruit advances no

A FOREIGNER AT SARATOGA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: ropean who have recently tried to mutual understanding between himself go through a mineral water "cure" at Saratoga Springs. I did not come to America solely for that purpose, but I and others similarly situated. In this sense, though, the term veteran is in have heard of other Europeans doing so, claimants are great numbers of men who for Saratoga has been mentioned so often enlisted for the civil war as well as for in novels and in connection with trunks and "chips" that it is much better known the war with Spain without experiencing abroad than any other American spa. the joy of battle. There is reason to be-To be sure, neither of the common asso lieve that some of them are drawing ciations with the name alluded to is sug pensions for services rendered in the big gestive of a serious Kurort. It is interwar. Perhaps the time will come when "veterans" of the Spanish war who never I am pretty sure that at Kissengen, for heard the whine of a bullet or the shell's instance, where medical law prevails, any hotel keeper who let these hiss will eke out an existence on their be served in his house would be fined or imprisoned. The hugeness of the "Saracation of General Bragg's point of view. by the elaborately fashionable life at the if what we have advanced can be so re-Springs. These little hints were lost on garded, it remains to submit that one me, however, and after my first rather campaign makes a real veteran, prowearing winter in your commercial mevided he fought through it. There may tropolis I hurried to Saratoga with the same sanguine confidence that had achave been a series of heavy engagements and a slaughter, or a skirmish companied me in previous years to Carlsbad or Vichy or Kissingen.

A German medical authority has said and a decisive encounter in which the

about Carlsbad that taking 100 to repre-

The bigness of wars is comparative after sent the total of its curative properties all-probably there are Japanese and he estimated the waters at 15 completed in time. Our great river and Russians who think that Mukden is the and the regime at 85 per cent., including only really great battle in the world's under the latter head not only the diet. that Mr. Burron's commission will bring history; it was certainly a foul and exercise and rest but also the earnest back from Europe. The Tensas River in bloody business. But even in a small sympathetic atmosphere, the serious health seeking spirit pervading the place war there are risks and horrors, and to which all the inhabitants contribute, and which both by its overt and its subtler the Philippine campaigns are just as influences stimulates the "Kurgast" along dead as those who fell at Gettysburg or the narrow path and makes the disciplinary regime realizable in practice. This The men who fought in our "little atmosphere is to be found in all the great war" on any of its minor fields exposed takes precedence in the mind of the whole themselves to the same dangers as those community of every other consideration who died for their country, and served and a spirit exists that recalls the religious with the same zeal and loyalty. General attitude of the ancients toward their BRAGG is too gallant a soldier, too true medicinal springs, which were not seldon guarded by temples. Some years ago when the town authorities of Homburg He must have been misquoted, or at gave considerable encouragement to auto mobile races and tennis tournaments, Senator Gore of Oklahoma is naturally with a consequent influx of the profanand relaxation of the régime in the hotels concerning the effect of the Payne tariff and elsewhere, many devout German law upon the business of the country. He bandoned the place on the ground that it was no longer possible to make a serious "cure" there. This surrounding spirit whether these duties are higher or lower. They will not consult this law to learn the changes that have been made. But at the end of each month, when they consult their bills, they will see what and atmosphere may seem somewhat ing away its money in buying the springs. impalpable, but I think all who are experienced in the matter will agree as to the prime importance of the factor and Congress has done. They will find higher prices would perhaps estimate it as contributing The Senator is quite right when he says not less than half of the total remedy.

On the eve of my departure from New

the duties are higher or not. It takes a York I happened to meet a humorous friend belonging to the medical profession specialist to calculate differences in tariff rates, for they are often cunningly masked. who startled me a little by exclaiming "What on earth are you going there for? And doubtless there are people who will attribute high prices in most things to They'll give you nothing but Hudson the new tariff law, although such prices River water adulterated in New York and more distant springs, and secure a casino sent up in bottles"; but I was more surbusiness resulting from a general resumpprised to hear the same sort of thing said. apparently in earnest, in Saratoga itself which are an important factor in making Senator Martin N. Johnson of North tored, or, to speak literally, salted, by its purse its original outlay of a million Dakota is as optimistic as Mr. Gore is means of subterranean tanks. It did not might turn out to have been not entirely depressed. Mr. Johnson predicts prostake long to ascertain that these reports were nonsense, but they illustrate what That is the partisan way I had many other opportunities of observing, namely, the complete lack in trade reports and increased deposits in Saratoga of that "cure" atmosphere and spirit alluded to above. I asked half without regard to the operation of the dozen inhabitants which they would new tariff law. Besides, Congress has finrather keep if they had to choose betwee the two, the springs or the races, and the answer always came unhesitatingly, "The races!" It is not going too far, I think to say that most of them regard the "cure this port in order to escape Mr. TAPT's as a joke capable, if not watched, of be coming a nuisance. I gathered that the reepers of the large hotels do not smile at all warmly upon the springs. They The Congress returns of 1910 will show seem to prefer visitors who are not cut the size of the Republican dividend on the make no effort to cater especially for the "Kurgast" proper at their tables. In-Just a revenue for protection only bill, deed one's environment at Saratoga instead of encouraging and almost compelling progress in the right direction We observe with interest the amazing has to be resisted with as much will power linguistic progress of the boom of the as that of a profane city by any one who means to carry out the indispensable programme of a "cure." My experience was that in regard to the 85 per cent. of the German authority's analysis Saratoga TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I am is very badly off. horoughly satisfied that Taft is a high tariff

man, whether always or only since he heard the wranglings in Congress I can't In regard to the 15 per cent. the case better. After a good deal of inquiry I concluded that Saratoga has at all events however, or else that he is boneless, a mere more than a dozen springs with a practically unlimited daily flow which do not with. He certainly has no backbone, a qualneed and are not likely to need any artificial reenforcement. The mineral charge is not extraordinarily strong in any of them, but it is adequate, and few Euro-pean resorts offer a wider variety of waters saline, chalybeate, sulphurous, &c. But even under this head Saratoga is very view of the event, perhaps advocates of a rational reduction of the tariff will be forced defective in several respects. The arrangements at some of the best springs are absurdly primitive, and as they are situated nearly two miles out in the country the water is bottled and brought in An Appreciation of the Charms of the English to be drunk by the Kurgast in his hotel or else in a "parlor" in the town run by TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Miss Louise the spring owners. This is of course Brown, one of the teachers at Dana Hall, Wellesley a very bad practice. The water as it Mass., has been spending the summer in England bubbles straight from the source is far and has made the acquaintance of many "millmore beneficial than the bottled article, and the custom of taking it lying in bed or seated in a "parlor," which is quite common, would seem sheer madness to a Carlsbadian or Kissingenian. That two hours pilgrimage before breakfast and again before dinner up and down the leafy malls of the Continent, with a glass sipped every half hour straight from the Brunnen, and a wide choice of society among hundreds of fellow travellers to while away the time, is unknown at Saratoga. And then again the baths, which are as essential a part of these "cures" as the drinking is, are provided there on and the custom of taking it lying in bed women I have ever seen. I was prepared to find delightful, womanly women. I have talked with great many, leaders and followers both; speakers, stone throwers, horsewomen, interrupters of speeches, rich and poor; they are all ladylike, easing and strong women. Incidentally I have Considering how pretty girls abound at Wellesley this is strong testimony, and from a young woman of unusual intelligence and refinement. as the drinking is, are provided there on the most meagre, insufficient scale. Altogether Saratoga cannot be credited with anything like a full score in respect of the anything like a full score in respect of the percent.

JAMES D. DEWELL, Jr. ATLANTIC CITY, August 4. as the drinking is, are provided there on

The Weather Bureau has appointed James H. carr to succeed Forecaster Emery at New York. News item. I heard while there about the State giving \$600,000 to buy up the springs and make public property of them. Locally this public property of them. Locally this sum is assumed to be only a first instalment, and some good folks confidently expect that an expenditure of a million or two will really raise Saratoga to the level of the European spas. I see that The Sun contests the legitimacy of the State embarking on this enterprise, but State embarking on this enterprise, but leaving that point aside, on which I am to be accomplished by the outlay,

town should be removed by it. Naked commercialism is rampant at present over gratuitously), a famous surgeon recently recited a very prostrate Æsculapius. The proprietor of almost every separate spring prietor of almost every separate spring of vivisection and by the surgeons employing this has a board up outside his "parlor" proclaiming (like a patent medicine vender) other parts and ailments of the human orm. The advertisements usually end with a naive invitation of this style:

"Tastes delicious! Come in and try! All the water you wish for 5 cents." Pre-sumably the State will announce the specific qualities of the various springs with more discrimination, and that will b a gain to public decency at least. other improvements will it effect?

The one most often mentioned to m

was that by its expenditure the State would be able to prevent certain commercial companies pumping vast quanti ties of water out of springs owned by then for the simple purpose of extracting the soda fountains, &c. This pumping is esting to taste a dish in its birthplace, but said to injure other springs situated along the same vein, so to speak. The injury does not appear to be quite clearly established, however, for while the owner of the Hathorn spring, for instance, assert he is severely damaged, the owners o the Congress spring, which lies between the Hathorn and the pumping works make no complaint. Besides there are probably enough good springs, such as the Carlsbad, which the pumping cer tainly does not affect, to supply all the medicinal needs of the resort. And in any case a law has already been passed forbidding the pumping, so that presumably there can be no need whatever to buy the companies out. For a Legislature first to pass a law forbidding a cer tain proceeding and then to pass another to pay the offenders to desist from it seems to reveal a situation, if I may ventur to say so, which Sir W. S. Gilbert could carcely have imagined. There are ru nors current in the town in this regard too scurrilous to be reproduced. But even if the State money is required

to stop the pumping, and does stop it, what a paltry step that will be in any case toward the realization of a Carlsbad or a Vichy on this continent! What will the outlay do toward creating the indispensable "cure" spirit and atmosphere? change of ownership in the springs will not change the hearts of the hotel keepers and other townsfolk. It will not make them all actively cooperate in the "cure" idea, as every inhabitant of the European spas does. It may perhaps make Saratoga a shade better off in respect of the 15 per cent., but what about the 85 per ent., without which the 15 per cent. is really of no practical value? The State must discover and pay missionaries capable of educating the Saratogans and completely changing the whole life and interests of the community or it will be throw-Furthermore it will have to subsidize the hotels for half a dozen years at least to induce them to swap horses and sacrifice their present clientele and lay themselves out for the accetic Kurgast, who will not be profitable till his numbers increase largely, and whose numbers will not increase largely till the hotels do lay themeives out for him. Furthermore it will have to put up one or two proper bathing establishments, and run cars out to the with a park, and a first class "all the year hotel," little extras beyond the purchase of the springs Then in the end by native inhabitants. Several reports if the State can accomplish all this by ached me there of springs being doc- strenuous effort and a wide opening of wasted. Short of this, however, it hard to see what the public will gain by merely having the springs turned into a State reservation. SARATOGA, August 5.

COURT OF CUSTOMS APPEALS. No Real Necessity for the Establis of Such a Tribunal.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: s no doubt that the new United he tariff bill, would, as declared in an edi orial in THE SUN of August 4, "seriously affect all business interests of the country which are merce." F concerned with foreign Furthermore, it would saddle s dless expense on the country and the

Assuming that this court will be established, a merchapt hereafter who asks for a review of a decision of the Board of United States General Appraisers affecting any importation will have to go to the expense of a trip to Washington, as it is unlikely that the five Judges will journey to Maine or Cali-

Under the present law, all a merchant has to do when he has a difference of opinion with the Board of General Appraisers is to appeal from its decision to the United States Circuit Court of the district where the importation was entered, and then to the Cir-

Circuit Court of the district where the importation was entered, and then to the Circuit Court of Appeals for this district if he is dissatisfied with the decision of the Circuit Court. This is all done with very little expense compared to what it will cost if the new court is established.

Is it reasonable to suppose that the decisions of this contemplated tribunal will be any more intelligent, legal, learned and satisfactory than are the final decisions of the three Judges of the nine different Circuit Courts of Appeals?

The organization of this new tribunal sitting in Washington would entirely overlook one of the reasons for which the Circuit Court of Appeals was organized; namely, to give litigants a court of practically flual resort to appeal to near home, and thereby save delay and expense. It is doubful, too, whether the docket of the new court would not soon be further behind than was the docket of the United States Supreme Court when the Circuit Court of Appeals was established. It is hard to believe that this new court would be able to decide more cases in a year than do the Circuit Courts of Appeals of the nine circuits, let alone the vastly greater number the Circuit Courts settle and which it is contemplated that this new court will hear.

But the most important question, I believe, is why there should be a special court for customs appeals any more than for criminal appeals, admirally appeals or bankruptcy appeals.

If it requires some peculiar acumen

The Mad Dog Days.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The story is

rrated upon and punctuated by the subway hog or ear hog, the human hog ad infin not competent to speak, I have been wondering what concrete improvement in the
quality of the place as a Kurort is likely
to be accomplished by the outlay.

the motor car hog, the numan neg as immitum, it
iii befus grown men acting on a cowardly and
as any veterisarian will say, usually as ignoran
intelligent purpose the lives of dumb and loyer
intelligent purpose the lives of dumb and loyer
animals brought and kept by human beings to As to the anti-vivisectionists (if somewhat

aid. He then asked, and ; that his water is unrivalled in the world for the kidneys, stomach, liver, gout and other parts and silments of the human orand scared yell of "Mad dog!" Pe New Your. August 2.

THE WEIGHT OF EVIDENCE. Direct Primaries as They Are Views in the Various States.

From the Kansas City Journal. When the primary law became operative it did away with party effectiveness by delegating to candidates almost the ent gating to candidates almost the entire caterol of the party organization and declarations. Men who could afford to make a canyasa of the State ware and the state war canvass of the State were nominated on the Republican ticket and after that they formulated their own platform, which contains mything and everything that might appear anything and everything to voters. As most of the planks expressed to voters. As most of the planks expressed Democratic or Populistic support, the rank and file of the organization had to swallow

all sorts of anti-Republican declarations A Delusion

From the Boston Herald Eastern States, including Massachi can have the benefit of the Kansas experi-ment. Before they indulge in the felly of direct primaries, the voters can so to the party caucuses and elect repres delegates to the conventions. The vital flaw in the convention system is not in the conventions, but in the caucuses, and the utter neglect of duty there by the gree majority of voters. Wherever party on ganization is essential or desirable in policy cal action the representative conventig exerting popular power

Governor Hughes's Model

From the Albany Evening Journal. The Kansas City Journal says that the thinking element of both the Re mocratic parties concede that the primary in Kansas is working unant factorily. "About the only ones who are still enthusiastic for the primary fetch," it says, "are the politicians who hold office under an administration early committee to the system." The law was forced upon the State by a semi-Populistic Legisle without due consideration or specific at

One of the complaints against the direct primary law in Kansas is its sapping of party effectiveness. After those who coul afford it made the canvass and secure places on the party ticket they formulate their own platform, as they were permitte to do under the law. They put thing that might attract voters, and # said that most of the planks were appear to Populistic support. Through the direct primary law the Republicans were co to swallow all sorts of anti-Republica declarations if they desired to

their party candidates.

It will be remembered that Governo Hughes looked to the Kansas law for some of the ideas embodied in the Himman Green bill which the Legislature of this State defeated last winter and upon the Governor is preparing to "appeal to the people." That platform feature appeals to the direct primary advocates in the State. It was from a beneficiary of the That platform feature one of his strongest indorsements las Improper Control of Elections Is

North American Re

The system of direct or primary nomine stantially the same principles as the "in itiative" and is open to the same object This system has been adopted many of the States: and in practice has le

to some results quite different from wh apparent that only seekers after offer office no longer seeks the man. The system destroys all party organization. policies and principles are entirely le sight of in the confusion of individual ideas It affords no opportunity for consideration date, whether qualified or not, determ

as is usually the case, the almost inevitable result is that the candidate selected is th choice of but a minority, and as the can dates multiply and the range of selection increases a correspondingly reduced minority may foist upon the party a candidate who may be altogether objectionab large majority.

When the system is extended over a large

territory and is used for the selection of candidates for the higher offices it becomes to make any intelligent selection, while the opportunities for improper control of siec-tions are far greater than under the conven-

The cost of conducting a the higher offices, even if the expenses are confined to legitimate purposes, has proved to be so great that all but, very wealthy me and those with powerful machines are practically excluded. These defects and weaknesses are gre

ually becoming apparent as the system eration, and after a time will inevitably be condemned as heartily

The Philologist Who Sought the Face Adors TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I was ask the other day by a lady who hadn't the least right arug stores in the city and asked for it. clerk said "Ph?" I repeated my request that French?" said he. "No," I replied, "

means 'young.' " They didn't keep it. I might try the and here he named a celebrated imposing delicatessen firm.
"Heavens, man." I ejaculated. "It isn't anything to eat!" This caused a ripple of laughter among the fair ones around me, but I was assured that this delicatessen firm imported tollet articles as well as catables. Well, they hadn't gold cless as well as catables. Well, they hadn't gold try stores I it, no more had any of the observable will about their tried. At last a lady who knew all about their things said to me: "If you think you are going to get that article by asking for it under its right name you are only wasting your time. They will probably call it 'Simple Johnny' or something the same are the same of the same o like that. Take my advice and go to some dry goods store and change the name about." I did.

The young lady smiled, thought a mount and then said, "I think you must mean 'Semp juveen." Why, of course I did, but why she pronounce the name in that way? " that's the correct English pronunciation of it, said she with a toss of the head. Don't we live

Trade Schools for Girls.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: MIL

To TRE EDITOR OF TRE SUN-SIT. BY SUR-SIT. BY SUR-SIT. BY SUPERING THE SUR-SUPERING THE SUPERING with the much larger oppor

boys.

This discrimination against girls is generally excused on the piea that most of the girls will marry. But no girl is thoroughly equipped team marriage unless she is mistress of some trade by marriage unless she is mistress of some trade by which she can support herself and her chil OSTON. August 5. left a wide

Which Being Interpreted

-Sir: He st

searching the various pockets for a stray dies or nickel, and at last brings forth ose shall coin; he gazes at it intently, and on noticing the small letters "V. D. B.," thinks with sorr nuttering to himself: Alas, how true; yet

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-

verily dead broke. The Eton Hat. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIT: The Elect hat may be taken as a type of English tism. Surely there never was a hat more or unbecoming to a boy. Yet England diags ! It. But not with impunity. That hat leaves it

NEW YORK, August 6. Shocking News From an Eating House, TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Ser: Wh

false hopes by your search for the recipe? This day, in an eating house I had to dredge sait on Little Necks.
New Your. August 4.